

(6) The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.

(7) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

(8) Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(b) *Rehabilitation.* (1) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.

(2) The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

(3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

(4) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

(5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

(6) Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

(7) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

(8) Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(9) New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials,

features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

(10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

(c) *Restoration.* (1) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that interprets the property and its restoration period.

(2) Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.

(3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.

(4) Materials, features, spaces and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.

(5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.

(6) Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials.

(7) Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.

(8) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

(9) Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(10) Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

(d) *Reconstruction.* (1) Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is

available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.

(2) Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts that are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

(3) Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.

(4) Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color and texture.

(5) A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

(6) Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Dated: June 9, 1995.

**George T. Frampton, Jr.,**

*Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 95-16953 Filed 7-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-300383A; FRL-4958-6]

RIN 2070-AB78

### Poly(phenylhexylurea), Cross-Linked; Tolerance Exemption

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of poly(phenylhexylurea), cross-linked, when used as an inert ingredient (encapsulating agent) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only under 40 CFR 180.1001(d) to replace the existing exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of cross-linked polyurea-type encapsulating polymer under 40 CFR

180.1082. The Monsanto Co. requested this regulation pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This regulation becomes effective July 12, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the document control number, [OPP-300383A], may be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled "Tolerance Petition Fees" and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be identified by the document control number and submitted to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring copy of objections and hearing requests to: Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Copies of objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All copies of objections and hearing requests in electronic form must be identified by the docket number [OPP-300383A]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic copies of objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found below in this document.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** By mail: Mary Waller, Registration Support Branch, Registration Division (7505W), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 2800 Crystal Drive, North Tower, 6th Floor, Arlington, VA 22202, (703)-308-8811; e-mail: waller.mary@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In the **Federal Register** of May 3, 1995 (60 FR 21784), EPA issued a proposed rule that gave notice that the Monsanto Co., Suite

1100, 700 14th St., NW., Washington, DC 20005, had submitted pesticide petition (PP) 4E04408 to EPA requesting that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(e) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) (21 U.S.C. 346a(e)), propose to amend 40 CFR part 180 by replacing the existing exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of cross-linked polyurea-type encapsulating polymer listed under 40 CFR 180.1082 with an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of poly(phenylurea), cross-linked, when used as an inert ingredient (encapsulating agent) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only under 40 CFR 180.1001(d).

Inert ingredients are all ingredients that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR 153.125, and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): solvents such as alcohols and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term "inert" is not to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active.

There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to the proposed rule.

The data submitted with the proposal and other relevant material have been evaluated and discussed in the proposed rule. Based on the data and information considered, the Agency concludes that the tolerance exemption will protect the public health. Therefore, the tolerance exemption is established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**, file written objections and/or request a hearing with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested, the

requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issue(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

A record has been established for this rulemaking under docket number [OPP-300383A] (including any objections and hearing requests submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Room 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the document control number [OPP-300383A], may be submitted to the Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

A copy of electronic objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk can be sent directly to EPA at: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

A copy of electronic objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this rulemaking, as well as the public version, as described above will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer any objections and hearing requests received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official rulemaking record which will also include all objections and hearing requests submitted directly in writing. The official rulemaking record is the paper record maintained at the address in "ADDRESSES" at the beginning of this document.

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, Oct. 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the requirements of the Executive Order. Under section 3(f), the order defines a "significant regulatory action" as an action that is likely to result in a rule (1) having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities (also referred to as "economically significant"); (2) creating serious inconsistency or otherwise interfering with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially altering the budgetary impacts of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients

thereof; or (4) raising novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of the Executive Order, EPA has determined that this rule is not "significant" and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, 5 U.S.C. 601-612), the Administrator has determined that regulations establishing new tolerances or raising tolerance levels or establishing exemptions from tolerance requirements do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. A certification statement to this effect was published in the **Federal Register** of May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection,  
Administrative practice and procedure,

Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 23, 1995.

**Peter Caulkins,**

*Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.*

Therefore, 40 CFR part 180 is amended as follows:

#### PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

2. Section 180.1001(d) is amended in the table therein by adding and alphabetically inserting the inert ingredient, to read as follows:

#### § 180.1001 Exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

*	*	*	*	*
(d)	*	*	*	*

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * *	* * *	* * *
Poly(phenylhexylurea), cross-linked; minimum average molecular weight 36,000.	.....	Encapsulating agent
* * *	* * *	* * *

\* \* \* \* \*

#### § 180.1082 [Removed]

3. By removing § 180.1082 *Cross-linked polyurea-type encapsulating polymer (Alachlor): exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.*

[FR Doc. 95-16752 Filed 7-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

#### 47 CFR Part 64

[CC Docket No. 94-129; FCC 95-225]

#### Unauthorized Changes of Consumers' Long Distance Carriers—"Slamming"

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** On June 13, 1995, the Commission adopted a Report and Order (R&O) in CC Docket No. 94-129 (released November 10, 1994; FCC 95-225) adopting rules to prescribe the form and content of letters of agency for changing long distance carriers. The

new rules are intended to protect consumers from unauthorized changes of their long distance carriers through the use of deceptive and misleading letters of agency (LOAs). An LOA is a document, signed by the customer, which states that a particular carrier has been selected as that customer's "primary interexchange carrier" ("PIC"). The Commission takes this action in response to the thousands of complaints received regarding unauthorized changes of consumers' PICs, a practice commonly known as "slamming." The Commission also takes this action in response to the tens of thousands of additional complaints received annually by local exchange carriers (LECs) and state regulatory bodies. These rules and policies prohibit certain deceptive or confusing marketing practices of some interexchange carriers (IXCs) and are intended to significantly reduce consumer confusion over the use and function of the LOA. In crafting these rules, the Commission has balanced the industry's need for flexibility in marketing services to consumers and the need to protect consumers from deceptive marketing practices.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 11, 1995.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Wilbert E. Nixon, Jr., Enforcement Division, Common Carrier Bureau, (202) 418-0960.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order CC Docket No. 94-129 [FCC 95-225], adopted June 13, 1995 and released June 14, 1995. The full text of the Report and Order is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Room 239, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20554. The full text of this Report and Order may also be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, International Transcription Services, 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 857-3800.

#### Paperwork Reduction

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this